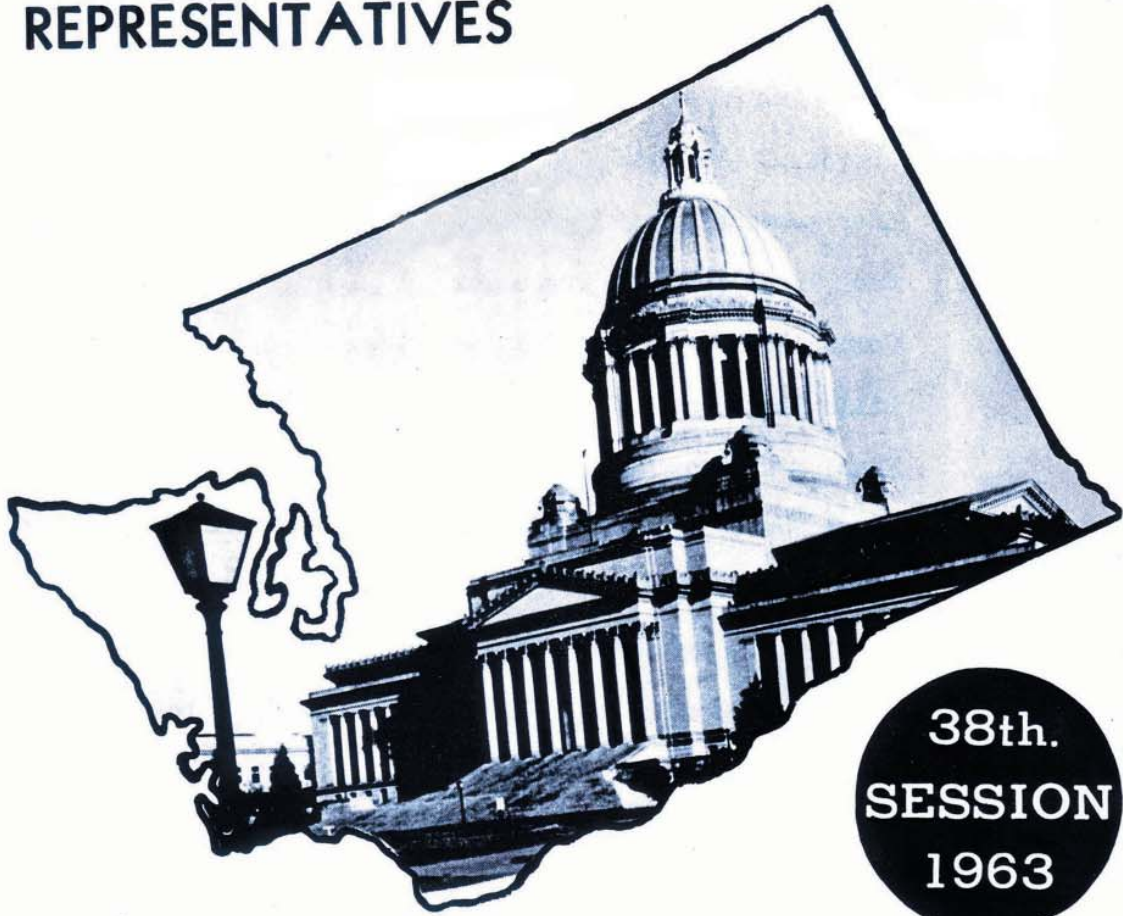


HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES



38th.
SESSION
1963

DEMOCRATIC
CAUCUS
REPORT

Avery Garrett
Chairman

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AVERY GARRETT
Caucus Chairman

ANN O'DONNELL	W. J. GRANBERG	GEORGE DOWD
Secretary	Clerk	Attorney

GUY SMITH
Publicity

Photos by Bob Miller

ROSTER OF THE
LOYAL 43 OF '63

ACKLEY, Norman B.	31st District
ANDERSON, Eric O.	21st
BACKSTROM, Henry	39th
BECK, Clifford W.	23rd
BEIERLEIN, W. J.	30th
BERGH, Arnie	44th
BIGLEY, John	30th
BOZARTH, Horace W.	1st
BRAUN, Eric D.	12th
BROUILLET, Frank B.	25th
BURTCH, Jack L.	21st
CAMPBELL, Keith H.	5th
CHATALAS, William	33rd
CONNER, Paul H.	24th
DeJARNATT, Arlie U.	18th
DOOTSON, Jack	38th
GALLAGHER, P. J.	28th
GARRETT, Avery	47th
GRANT, Gary	47th
HAUSSIER, Joe D.	1st
HENRY, Mildred E.	17th
HERR, Gordon	31st
JOLLY, Dan	16th
KLEIN, William C.	49th
LITCHMAN, Mark	45th
MAY, William J. S.	3rd
McEIROY, Drennan	2nd
McFADDEN, Dr. James L.	24th
MOON, Charles	39th
MUNDY, Roy	13th
O'BRIEN, John L.	33rd
O'DONNELL, Ann T.	37th
OLSEN, Ray	35th
ROGERS, Jack	23rd
ROSENBERG, K. O.	2nd
SAVAGE, Charles R.	24th
SAWYER, Leonard A.	25th
SCHAEFER, Robert M.	49th
SMITH, Samuel J.	37th
TAYLOR, Dick	38th
UHLMAN, Wesley C.	32nd
WEDEKIND, Max	34th
WITHERBEE, C. G.	31st



MEMORANDUM

Herewith is the House Democratic Caucus report for the 38th session of the Legislature. We take no little pride in the fact that it represents the best efforts of loyal members of the Democratic Party to carry out the wishes of their constituents, despite never-ending opposition from the Republican coalition in the House.

Although a caucus report normally concerns itself only with legislation, we have expanded the contents to include details and comment on the take-over of the House by a Republican coalition. Prospects are that this 38th session of the House will be more than a mere footnote to history, for it represents a radical departure from our two-party system in a grab for power that led to one of the most ineffective sessions of the Legislature on record.

The Loyal 43 of 63

The appalling perfidy of a handful of Democrats who turned against their party to join Republicans in taking control of the House resulted in a coalition which subverted wishes of the voters expressed at the polls in November, 1962. We entered the legislative session with 51 Democratic representatives against 48 Republicans. Then, with Machiavellian disregard for integrity in government, six Democrats joined the opposition party in a grab for power that transformed an ordinarily orderly House into a travesty on the traditional two-party system. Having assumed power, the Republican coalition then sought to abdicate its responsibility for legislation by naming “regular” Democrats to committee chairmanships. This move was recognized for what it was, a subterfuge by which the coalition sought to deny its failure to follow the precepts of good government. Loyal Democrats declined the chairmanships. In the meantime, the number of disloyal members of our party had grown to eight. That left 43 of us—“the loyal 43 of 63.” We are confident that in 1964 the voters throughout Washington will remember well “the loyal 43 of 63.”

HISTORY OF THE COALITION

An unprecedented and radical experiment in government was launched in the House of Representatives when the 38th Session of the Washington State Legislature convened at high noon on Monday, January 14, 1963. Not since the independent citizens of Nebraska adopted a one-house unicameral legislature have the American people witnessed such a fundamental and basic innovation in governmental systems! What did happen to Washington's lower house of the legislature on that fateful Monday? Bizarre as it may seem, a well-planned and carefully executed conspiracy between a handful of "die-hard" dissident Democrats and the House Republican leadership successfully overthrew two-party government and erected the scenery for a new and alien coalition-type of legislative organization!

Having elected 51 state representatives out of the total membership of 99 in the House of Representatives, the Democratic Party was legally constituted as the majority party in that assembly -- an undisputed fact under the guidelines of the traditional two-party system of government in the United States. And so, as the result of its victory at the polls in the general election of November, 1962, the Democratic Party naturally and naively assumed that its caucus of elected members would name and elect the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Whichever political party elects the Speaker thereby gains control of the House, and there seemed to be no reason to believe that the Democratic Party would not assume the leadership and responsibility during the 1963 session. It never occurred to anyone that the Republican leadership would enthusiastically abandon the American two-party system and adopt in its place "government by coalition," but that is exactly what happened on January 14, 1963!

Following the election in November, 1962, the elected Democratic members of the lower branch of legislative government met in caucus in early December to nominate and elect officers for the impending session of the new legislature. By a better than 3-to-1 vote, the Democratic lawmakers elected Representative John L. O'Brien of Seattle to succeed himself as Speaker. Under the well-known rules of parliamentary procedure and party organization, the candidate of the majority would receive the support of all Democratic members of that assembly. The Democratic candidate, Representative O'Brien, would then face the nominal challenger on the Republican side of the aisle, Representative Daniel Evans of Seattle, the GOP minority leader in the House of Representatives.

At the Democratic caucus election in early December, a tiny bloc of dissidents refused to acknowledge the right of the vast majority of their colleagues to re-elect O'Brien as Speaker. This cabal included Representatives Day (Spokane); Hurley (Spokane); Kink (Bellingham); King (Raymond); McCormick (Spokane) and Perry (Seattle). Announcing that they would never vote for Democrat John O'Brien, Day and Perry led the other four Democratic renegades into a secret conspiracy with the Republicans to organize the House in a masterfully planned power grab or "coup d'etat"!

After the noisy defection voiced by this tiny clique at the December caucus, many veteran political observers suspected that a plot was under way to elect the Republican floor leader, Representative Evans, as Speaker. They suspected that the small handful of Democratic renegades might carry out their announced threat to vote for the Republican candidate for the No. 1 position of leadership in the House of Representatives. No one seriously considered for a moment that there was any possibility that 47 Republicans would boldly cross their own party lines and vote to elect Day as Speaker -- thereby creating a Republican-controlled coalition. But -- on the third roll call ballot for that high office, the Republicans -- all but one lonely dissenter -- deserted their own candidate and cast their votes for Day! As a result of this coalition

victory, Speaker Day is nothing more than a renegade from his own party and a helpless political prisoner of the Republicans -- upon whom he must depend for constant and unwavering support against the Democratic Party that elected him to office in Spokane!

The new Republican-controlled coalition immediately divided all committee assignments -- one-half to the Republicans and most of the other half to the renegade "coalitionists." All of the important committees were "stacked" with Republicans and "coalitionists." Indeed, the powerful Rules Committee was delivered "lock, stock and barrel" to the ruling conservative camp -- out of a total of 18 members assigned to that committee the Democrats were given only four seats! Riding high on their newly-acquired power, the Republican coalition even went so far as to name the four Democrats who could serve on the Rules Committee -- thus trampling on the long-established right of the minority party to select its own membership on the most important and powerful committee of the House! Not content merely with its successful power grab, the Republican coalition then proceeded to "ram-rod" its scheme for re-organizing the House committees -- dictatorially stamping out the traditional rights of the helpless minority! The Republican coalition resolved to reduce the number of standing committees from 31 to 21 in order to consolidate its power grip on the House of Representatives. Efforts of the Democratic members to block this "total take-over" were brushed aside by a despotic and shocking "blitzkrieg" that tossed aside all tradition, the legally constituted rules of the House, and even the Constitution! The Republican coalition "fast-gaveled" its resolution -- refusing to recognize the constitutional rights of the minority to demand a recorded roll-call vote on its passage into law! In just 53 short seconds, the Republican coalition scattered the Democratic members by resorting to ruthless tactics unheard of in parliamentary bodies!

It was at this point that the stunned Democrats of the House, reeling and staggering under the display of despotic power and the demonstrated willingness of the Republican coalition to completely ignore established legal procedure ordered an immediate investigation into the possibility of challenging the breach of constitutional rights by the coalition. Final action on the decision to seek court action on this dictatorial usurpation of a minority party's constitutional rights has been temporarily postponed, pending further evidences of such abuse.

Who are these "coalitionists"? The small band of dissident renegades who bolted the 1962 Democratic Party State Convention at Bellingham are included within the coalition. By and large, the "coalitionists" are the same champions of private power who fought the notorious "4-day, life or death" battle on the floor of the House in the last session of the Legislature -- a battle to cripple public power in the state. If there were any serious doubts that private power interests were involved in the conspiratorial power grab by the Republican-controlled coalition, they were dramatically dispelled by the public announcement of the membership of the new House Public Utilities Committee, where public power supporters are out-numbered almost 3-to-1!

Following the "coup d'etat" by the Republican coalition, the Democrats in the House of Representatives immediately voted themselves as the minority party in that body. O'Brien was elected to be the floor leader of the minority party. It was obviously the intent of the Republican leadership to manipulate the power mechanisms of legislation behind a masquerade of its coalition with a handful of former Democrats and thereby escape responsibility in the public mind. The Democrats repeatedly called upon the Republican coalition to accept the responsibilities that inevitably must accompany the assumption of political power. In a final effort to demonstrate its role as a minority party in the House, the Democrats appointed to act as chairmen of certain cleverly-stacked

committees publicly declined these proffered posts. These chairmanships were in reality nothing more than a political trap! Democrats would be chairmen in name only -- powerless to exercise influence or control over their committees -- in a word, they would be left "holding an empty sack" of undeserved responsibility!

The Republican-controlled coalition has taken great pains to label the Democrats in the House as "poor sports," "sore-heads," etc., inferring that the minority's defense of its traditional and legal rights under the American two-party system was merely a personality feud between ousted Speaker O'Brien and the dissident renegades. The public should ask why these dissident "coalitionists" rebelled against their party and O'Brien -- certainly not because he had acted as chairman of the Democratic State Convention in Bellingham! The bitter fight over private versus public power that exploded the last session of the legislature probably explains the real reason why the defeated champions of private power look upon O'Brien as a deadly enemy. It would also be well for the public to remember that during the 1961 private power debate over House Bill 197, the rights of the minority were carefully protected at all times by the Democratic majority and freedom of debate, open discussion and countless roll-call votes marked that struggle!

When it became obvious to everyone that the Republican coalition was not willing to admit publicly its total control over the House of Representatives, and the accompanying responsibility for whatever legislative program finally emerges from that body, the Democrats resolved to boycott what they termed a "masquerade of bi-partisan responsibility." The Democrats approved for membership on the Rules Committee in its tiny representation is comprised of Representatives Avery Garrett (Renton), Eric Braun (Cashmere), Roy Mundy (Ephrata), and Arnie Bergh (Seattle.) These men will constitute the completely outnumbered minority of loyal Democrats on that powerful committee.

The final move against the coalitionists was taken on Wednesday, January 23, when the renegades -- strengthened by one additional member (Representative O'Connell of Tacoma) -- were banished from the Democratic caucus. Their expulsion came only after many opportunities had been extended to them to repent of their party treason and to rejoin the Democratic Party. The seven "coalitionists" expelled were Representatives Day, Perry, King, Kink, McCormick, Hurley and O'Connell. Henceforth the political make-up of the House of Representatives will stand at 44 Democrats, 48 Republicans and 7 "coalitionists."

Coalition government has come to the State of Washington. By abandoning the great American system of two-party government, the Republican Party has elected to skirt close to the shores of anarchy -- ineffective, irresponsible governments have long plagued those European countries that utilize the coalition system. The Democratic Party in the House of Representatives is fighting to preserve two-party responsibility!

The Republican coalition has successfully grabbed the reins of power; therefore, it should assume the public responsibility that goes with it. The coalition should name its own committee chairmen and not attempt to create the fallacious image of bi-partisanship. Any legislative program that emerges (if any) from the House of Representatives during the present session will be a Republican program! This is why the Republican Party is so desperate in its determination to avoid the guilty credit for its onerous "Machiavellian handiwork"!!!

HOW THE REPUBLICANS CAME TO POWER

ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER -- 1st roll call

January 14, 1963

DAY -- 6 dissidents (Hurley, King, Kink, McCormick, Perry, Day)

O'BRIEN -- 45 Democrats

EVANS -- 48 Republicans

ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER -- 2nd roll call

January 14, 1963

DAY -- 7 dissidents (Hurley, King, Kink, McCormick, O'Connell,
Perry, Day)

O'BRIEN -- 44 Democrats

EVANS -- 48 Republicans

ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER -- 3rd roll call

January 14, 1963

DAY -- 47 Republicans and the following dissidents and Democrats:

BERGH
HURLEY
KING
KINK
McCORMICK
O'CONNELL
PERRY
TAYLOR
DAY

* SCHAEFER (for parliamentary tactic to force a fourth
roll call -- unsuccessful)

O'BRIEN -- 42 Democrats

These roll call votes were conducted in a speedy manner and without interruption. The Democrats were not allowed to caucus after the second roll call for fear that they would be able to block the GOP steam-roller.

CONTROL BY COALITION

When the history of the 38th session of the Washington State Legislature is finally written, students of political science will mark the 23rd day of its meeting as the vital turning point in the struggle to preserve the basic outline of the American two-party system for state government. It was not until February 5 that the Republican coalition surrendered its efforts to erect a screen of empty bi-partisanship in order to hide its responsibilities to the voters as the majority party firmly in control of the House of Representatives at Olympia.

After some three weeks of conflict, the Speaker rescinded his prior attempt to force regular Democrats to lend their names to the coalition's prestige. Six new Republican chairmen were thus added to the list of coalition standard bearers, bringing the total to 17 Republican chairmen assisted by three "coalitionists." The only Democrat presently serving as a chairman under the Republican coalition is Representative Marian Gleason of Tacoma.

Having won their battle to force the Republican coalition to acknowledge its new position of power and leadership over all legislation in the House, the Democrats of the minority party continued to function in that capacity under the traditional parliamentary procedures. Democrats pledged themselves to the task of presenting the program of the Democratic Party in the House, even though the coalition's voting strength guaranteed that the final record would be written by a Republican pen.

And so, the "grand scheme" has failed. Prior to the convening of the legislative session, there was widespread speculation in the press concerning the possibility that the Republicans might elect their leader, Representative Dan Evans, of Seattle as Speaker. Evans could have won the position with the added votes of the outspoken dissidents, Representatives Perry and Day. Many leaders of the Republican Party were opposed to such a move, fearing that the Republican Party would suffer at the polls in 1964 if its ultra-conservative program in the House of Representatives was presented to the people for ratification. It was to circumvent the feared public responsibility -- escaping the blame -- that the Republicans threw aside the political rulebook and entered into what was later described by Governor Rosellini as an "unholy alliance." By holding the seven dissident Democrats out in front of them, the Republican leadership hoped to camouflage its power "take-over" from the people's view. Additional smoke was generated by the clever effort to appoint members of the Democratic Party to positions of empty leadership as chairmen. These appointments were designed to further spread the false impression that bi-partisanship was in control at Olympia -- and thereby any blame would naturally be shared in the voting booth!

By recognizing the Democratic Caucus as the legitimate minority party in the House of Representatives, the Speaker and his Republican coalition have finally accepted responsibility for whatever legislative program emerges -- including the final form of the critical appropriations bill.

"To the victors belong the spoils!" Having successfully looted the leadership of the House of Representatives, the Republican coalition must now answer to the people of this state!

THIS PROTEST ITSELF WAS ARBITRARILY "GAGGED" BY THE COALITION!
IT WAS NOT ALLOWED TO BE READ IN FULL NOR INSERTED IN THE JOURNAL.

REMONSTRANCE TO THE LEGISLATURE
By Representatives Klein, Savage and Henry
March 1, 1963

Dictatorial arrogance was once again utilized by Speaker Day and his Republican coalition on the 46th day of the 38th legislative session. The fast-moving and heavy-handed gavel of the coalition rapped an end to a deliberative debate on the very important Columbia Interstate Compact, proposed by House Bill 43.

When this controversial private power measure became an order of business on the second reading calendar, Representative Charles Savage immediately moved to indefinitely postpone it. A brief but spirited debate upon the merits of Representative Savage's motion preceded a record vote by which the Republican coalition defeated his legitimate parliamentary efforts.

When the first amendment to House Bill 43 was offered by Representative Klein, the ruthless, dictatorial tendencies of the coalition erupted anew, as follows:

"The Speaker is going to rule that this amendment is out of order. It is out of order for the reason that it amends a compact which as two of the speakers mentioned previously is not an ordinary bill. It is a treaty. The effect of an amendment to an interstate compact or treaty would be a rejection of the compact. The power of the legislature to accept or reject a compact with other states cannot be abrogated, but at the same time this House lacks the power to amend a compact. The question before us is "Do we accept and approve the compact?" or "Do we reject the compact?" Hinds Precedent in Congress as to treaties holds to this conclusion. The amendment is out of order and the other amendments are out of order.

"The Clerk will read the title."

This part of the record is clear but it does not reveal the fact that many members of the Democratic minority were on their feet calling for a point of order, calling for points of constitutional inquiry, calling amendments to the Speaker's attention, and appealing the Speaker's decision. The record also does not reveal that the coalition proceeded to ignore both the traditional parliamentary rules of procedure as well as many members of the House of Representatives who were seeking recognition. The czar-like tactics were a true perversion of democracy and a blot on the otherwise fair system of elective representation in this assembly. The coalition rammed the bill into the comparative sanctuary of the coalition-dominated Rules and Order Committee where it will rest until it appears again on final passage and within a minute shouted through motions of dispensing with a call of the House.

Not only did the Republican coalition's ruling ignore the fact that Representative Klein's amendment did not apply to the compact itself but was merely addressed to the preamble in Section I of the bill. The Columbia Interstate Compact was deemed to be a treaty. Obviously the proposed compact is not a treaty and, therefore, subject to amendment by the Legislature. If it were deemed to be such, then it would immediately run afoul of the United States Constitution. Article II, Section 10, of that great document declares, "No State shall enter into any treaty alliance or confederation, grant letters of

marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin and tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility."

The Speaker's action prevented the House, contrary to its own Rule 80, from considering the four amendments on the desk and eleven other amendments which were ready for presentation and consideration.

It is indeed ironic to note that the coalition Speaker of this House, in his dictatorial manner, in the press accused a member of the Senate of being a dictator on that very same day.

It is even more ironic that the history of the 4-day fight in defense of public power during the 1961 session is a part of the public record and clearly reveals the consistent fair play and free parliamentary debate that accompanied that battle. The public record of that legislative debate in 1961 can be searched in vain for the type of capricious action undercutting the very foundation of parliamentary procedure as was witnessed on the floor of the House yesterday. Such tyranny strikes at the heart stream of our democratic legislative processes. What happened yesterday struck a mortal blow at the great human quality of American justice. With one quick crippling blow from a coalition gavel, our honorable and historic system of free deliberation and unmuzzled debate was replaced by unscrupulous and undemocratic totalitarianism.

To this latest display of tyranny in these chambers, the minority party must exert its inadequate protest and remonstrance. We can do no other!

REMONSTRANCE TO THE LEGISLATURE

Representatives Ackley, Garrett, and Burtch

Civilized men live by their laws, by the constitutions, statutes, and rules of order which they have developed over long periods of history to assure that all men receive equal and constant protection from arbitrary, capricious, and unfair actions of mobs or despots.

Those who, for temporary expediency, flaunt the law must, therefore, reject civilization, decency, order, and respect.

On the sixth day of the Thirty-eighth Session of the Legislature of the State of Washington this House of Representatives, whose members should show by example and precept their dedication to the maintenance of a government of laws and an allegiance to the Constitution they have sworn to uphold, violated the Constitution of the State of Washington, rejected its own House Rules, and rode roughshod over the indisputable rights of the members of the Minority Democratic Party.

Specifically, this House, through its Speaker, violated Article II, Section 21, of the State Constitution which requires that the yeas and nays of the members be entered on the journal on the demand of one-sixth of the members. This constitutional right can only be accorded by the Speaker's recognition of a member who seeks to invoke it. The Speaker's deliberate refusal to recognize the many members of the minority party who, prior to the vote on Mr. Perry's motions to table the amendments and to adopt the Resolution by Mrs. Hurley, demanded recognition in order to invoke this constitutional right, was an open violation of the Constitution. The guilt for the Speaker's unlawful actions must be shared equally by all the members of the coalition who upheld them.

Mr. Gorton's statement that all of the amendments were frivolous was palpably untrue. Most of the amendments were offered to specify the number of members to serve on the standing committees. This has been done in every previous session of this House. Can it be honestly said that such long-established procedures and precedents are frivolous?

Further, Mr. Perry's motion to table the amendments without taking the resolution with them was contrary to the Rules of this House and to the Rules of every legislative body in this nation. Had his motion been limited to the amendment under consideration it would only have been contrary to Reed's Parliamentary Rule 114 which, by virtue of House Rule 47, is determinative of the question. However, the motion was to lay on the table all of the amendments on the desk. This included more than thirty amendments which had not yet been read and were not before the House, and could not, by any imaginable stretching of any parliamentary rules ever devised, be acted upon by the body. The kindest thing that can be said about this motion is that it must have required a suspension of the rules and could not be passed except by a two-thirds vote which it did not receive.

Further, the House, acting through its Speaker, refused to recognize the many members of the minority party who were seeking recognition to state the obvious points of order; to debate the issues raised by the motion before debate was closed by a two-thirds vote for the previous question, as required by House Rule 41; to demand a roll call vote, and to demand a call of the House.

A division was called for, loud and clear, prior to the announcement of the results of the votes on both motions, but the Speaker refused to put the division before the body, contrary to House Rule 50. The Resolution was adopted on final passage by voice vote contrary to House Rule 49, which requires a record vote of the yeas and nays on final passage.

In short, the entire Rule Book was thrown out the window, and mob rule prevailed within this legislative hall, designed as it was to house a civilized, orderly, deliberative body. The coalition, composed of men whose duty it is to make laws which govern all the citizens of this state, ruthlessly crushed the rules which they had made to govern their own conduct.

The fact that these actions were planned and practiced in advance as a part of a secret conspiracy compounds the treachery.

Such anarchy, such wholesale violations of our Constitution and rules, such total disregard for the rights of the minority, cannot be permitted to continue during the remainder of this legislative session and will not be permitted to continue.

A record will be kept of each violation of the rules of this House and of each violation of the Constitution of this State if any hereafter occur, and the legality of any actions which may be taken as the result of any improper procedure here may be subjected to court review either during the legislative session or thereafter.

Let us now, in honor and order, proceed to accomplish the business of this House.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE WASHINGTON STATE YOUNG DEMOCRATS AT THEIR ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION FEBRUARY 9 and 10, 1963. Introduced by Stan Eccles, Chairman of the Grant County Young Democrats.

The resolution was passed unanimously. There were 200 delegates at the Convention representing the 35 state Young Democratic Clubs and approximately 2400 members.

WHEREAS The voters of the State of Washington, through rightful exercise of their voting franchise in the recent election, did install in the House of Representatives of this state a Democratic majority, and

WHEREAS This mandate of the voters was boldly rejected this month when a dangerous and radical experiment in government was launched through formation of a coalition of Republicans and turncoat Democrats in the House of Representatives, and

WHEREAS This coalition, alien and contrary as it is to the principles of the two-party system and American government, is an unprecedented display of cynicism towards the voters of this state and has subverted the will of the people by refusing to recognize the rights of the Democratic minority of 43 Representatives, and

WHEREAS The Democratic minority, despite public pressure to participate in a coalition government, has courageously held fast in opposing the dangerous and radical leadership in the House -- a leadership which disdains this party's belief that government is still of, by and for the people, and

WHEREAS This refusal to join the defecting handful of duped Democrats who abandoned the two-party system in forming a radical coalition, and

WHEREAS The loyal opposition in the House has, and will continue to, defend the minority program of the Democratic Party in the House, and

WHEREAS United in Caucus, the 43 Democrats stand also united in intent to maintain the present level of services in the areas of schools for our state's youth, of public assistance for our less fortunate, of institutions for the mentally ill, of homes for the blind, the deaf and the retarded, of surplus foods for those hungry amongst us, of a Youth Conservation Corps for our idle youth and in all areas of public services instituted by the Democrats for the people of this state,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT The Young Democrats of the State of Washington here assembled, mindful of Thomas Jefferson's warning to avoid entangling alliances, hereby commend our 43 Democrats for their role as the minority party they have assumed and let this be the credo of our companions in caucus:

"WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR, WE STAND UNITED!"

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT To our Democrats in the House of Representatives, this convention forward copies of this resolution and, further, that copies also be sent to the Governor of the State of Washington, to the elected Senators and Congresswoman comprising our delegation in the Congress of these United States, to our State Chairman and to all precinct committeemen and women who, by their support, should continue to demonstrate their faith in the belief of the two-party system.